ONE STILL EXTOMBED.

Eight Resened Almost Lifeless, but Will Probably Recover- Suicide of an Express Driver.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PRINCETON, Dec. 27 .- Yesterday's mine disaster was the absorbing topic here today. All day crowds of people were seen going first to the mine, then to the morgue, and next to the residence of Treasurer Maule. The Knights of Pythias and Rathbones took charge of the remains of Mr. Maule as soon as recovered and they were taken to Belleville. Ill., his old home, this midnight. The remains of John Ernst will also be taken to Believille. The bodies of James Rial and George Faber are in charge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and a double funeral will be held at the M. E. Church here to-morrow afternoon. The remains of Carl Ponevlight and John Holms will rest in Odd Fellows' Cemetery, this

The body of Robert Poneylight has not yet been recovered. It is now thought that his body is the only one left in the mine. Several attempts have been made to reach it, but the foul air has been too strong for workmen. Poneylight's wife, with her four little children, linger at the mine walting for news from their loved one.

Six miners were killed outright while one (Poneylight) is missing, and is believed to be dead. Eight men were rescued almost lifeless, but it is thought they will recover. The dead are: James Reil, Theodore Faber, John Holmes, Carl Poneylight, John Ernest, and Robert Maule, son of the president and secretary of the company. Those rescued were: William Grill, Frank Turbie, Thomas Thice (colored), William Booker,, James Turney, David Nolan, Arthur Colgate (colored), James Cruse (colored.) The first four men brought up alive were: William Grill, Frank Turbie, Thomas Thice and William Booker. They said the others wer all dead. Then the rescuers brought up the bodies of James Reil, Theodore Faber, John Holmes, Carl Poneylight and John Ernest, These fooles were muthated almost beyond recognition. The next trip down, the rescuers reported they could hear groans. This was joyful news and hope again revived. The crowd waited in breathless suspense while the backet came up. It contained the almost lifeiess bodies of James Turner, David Noian (white) and Arthur Colgate and James Cruse. The first two were only slightly burned, while the others were more seriously injured, sustaining several broken bones besides severe burns. They can give no account of the explosion. The body of Robert Maule, son of President Maule, and treasurer of the coal company, was found next, lying at the foot of the shaft with a huge beam across his breast, his skull crushed in and numerous bones broken. Rescuers could not work long at a time on account of the gas and foul air and search for Poneylight which continued all day has been of no avail. The injuries of some of the rescued men are very serious, but unless compli cations arise, all will ultimately recover.

MACK CRUIKSHANK SHOT. Suicide of a Veteran Driver for the

American Express Company. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 27.-Mack

Cruikshank, a veteran driver for the American Express Company, was killed this afternoon by a shot which entered his head at the base of the brain and ranged upward. His wife says it was suicide, but the coroner investigated the case. She says Cruikshank came home and accused her of infidelity and that, during a quarrel, he shot at her and then killed himself. The revolver was found under the bed with only one chamber empty. When confronted with the fact that only one charge had been fired she said that perhaps the revolver only snapped when he tried to shoot her. Coroner Payne to-night said he would re turn a verdict of suicide. An autopsy showed that the wound could have been self-inflicted. Cruikshank was in bad health, and his physicial and mental condition was such as to cause him to commit

CUTTING AFFRAY. One Man Dangerously Slashed and Another Seriously Stabbed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 27 .- Mike Kenney, of Toledo, O., Jack Lewis, Joseph Kleinke, George and John Hardesty and Billie Dugan, engaged in a fight over a game o cards to-night on South Walnut street, and the first two named were seriously cut by Klinke, who used a pocket knife. Lewis was stabbed in the back and hip and Kenney was slashed across the stomach. He is in a dangerous condition at the City Hospital, and the others are in jail. The men are iron workers, and were playing cards at Davidson's saloon.

Entertainment for Insane.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 27. - Dr. S. Smith, medical superintendent of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, be lieves that one great help toward curing the mentally afflicted is through amusement This idea is fully exemplified in the programme that is being carried out there during the holidays. The week may almost to the people there. The programme began on Wednesday evening last, when the patients danced. On Christmas eve a farcecomedy, "Hunting a Son-in-law," was presented. Friday morning presents were distributed among the patients and in the evening the employes had a social. Saturday evening there was a gramaphone party in the department for men. To-day there were religious services. Monday evening there will be a gramaphone party in the department for women. Tuesday evening a musical concert. Wednesday evening a patients' dance, New Year's eve the comi opera "Nottingham" will be presented, and the programme will close on New Year's night with an employes' social.

Attorneys Get the Lion's Share.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CROWN POINT, Ind., Dec. 27.-The County Commissioners signed receipts yesterday for the money due taxpayers of West and Cedar Creek townships, which has lain in an Indianapolis bank for nearly twenty years. The taxpayers voted a tax on themselves to secure a railroad, but it failed to materialize and since then the money has been tied up in court. Instead of the taxpayers getting \$20,000 as they expected, only \$2,000, or less than half, was brought here by the State. The rest was eaten up by attorneys' fees and numerous other bills. A fight is now on between two township trustees and the taxpayers over

Killed at the Yard Gate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 27 .-- At 2 o'clock this morning James Qualls, of Greentown, was found dead on East High street, at the yard gate of Lida Lang. There was a builet hole in the right temple and a revolver with one chamber empty lay at his side Qualls, who had been at the Lang house since Christmas, formerly ran a quart shop at Greentown. He is twenty-three years old. The Lang woman and Marry Carson. an inmate of the same house, were placed in fail to await examination. Loud talking was heard on the porch just prior to the ooting. The Lang woman has been notorious for twenty years.

Bloodbounds on the Trail. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 2 .- James Hamblin, the man whose family were so cruelly ascaulted and robbed if few days ago in Brown county, was in this city to-day, accompanied by Bridge Taggart. They secured Charles Smith's two bloodhounds, which will be put on the trail of the robber to-morrow. Mr. Hamblin thinks there were more than one person implicated and that they-live not far from his house. A sum of near \$250 was contributed by his neighbors for defraying expenses and \$160 of this will be offeden for the capture of the perpetrators of the terrible deed.

Postoffice Burglarized.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 21. Burglars last night robbed the postoffice and general store of Chase & Craft at Kingsbury. The

about \$150 in cash and stamps taken. The explosion wrecked the safe and tore out the entire front of the store, arousing the whole village. Residents with shotguns gave chase, but the robbers escaped to the

University Extension.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 27 .- A meeting was held here last night to consider the subject of establishing a university extension center. It was attended by prominent educators and literary people and the work was unanimously favored, a committee being appointed to secure the guarantee fund necessary for twelve lectures. Dr. Fellows. of Chicago University, was here a few days ago and was the means of starting the me vement.

Earlham Wants State Field Day. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 27.-The students of Earlham College are quietly at work on in attempt to secure the State field day for next year. They are meeting with much encouragement, over half the guarantee fund of \$500 having already been raised.

Sawmill Burned.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 27.-The sawmill connected with the Wright hoop works burned this morning, causing a loss of \$2,000, with no insurance. The main factory was not damaged.

Indiana Obituary. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

yesterday. Death was due to neuralgia of MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 28.-Word has been received here of the death of William A. Jewett, oldest son of Sidney Jewett. went to southern California a few weeks

ago to secure relief from rheumatism.

THOUSANDS OF REPUBLICANS WILL BE SORELY DISAPPOINTED.

Not One of Ten Seekers Will Get Taste of the Fruit President Me-Kinley May Bestow.

special to the Indianapolis Journal.

office when Major McKinley moves into the White House. An official who keeps track of such things says that the next President will have only 700 appointments at his disposal in the reorganization of the departments and general service and only fiftythree consulates. It is estimated that not less than ten thousand men are already in the field as candidates for consular positions. This situation does not deter fresh enlistments in the office-seeking host, Of the Indiana congressmen whose terms

expire next March only two are avowed candidates for appointments-Hardy and Hatch. The first named has not picked out the place he is going to try for and is undetermined whether to go for a consulate or chief clerkship of a departmental bureau. Representative Hatch has his eye on the position of consul at Kingston, Jamaica, He is not making a brass-band campaign for the place, but ft said to have laid some very clever wires for it.

Colonel R. J. Bright's friends say he is reasonably certain to hold over through the Sonate reorganization next March. He is said to have made a combination between the free-silver Republicans and the Democrats looking to his own retention in the office of sergeant-at-arms, the deal involving a distribution of patronage among the members of the combine. Colonel Bright has many powerful friends, even among his political opponents, who would not weep to see him hang on another two years.

McKinley's Inauguration Clothes. CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.-The Commercial Tribune says: The inauguration suit that Major McKinley will wear March 4 next will be American clear through. The cloth will be woven especially for the occasion by the Hockanum Manufacturing Company, of New York, and will be a single weaving. It will be of American-grown wool, and no more will be woven than will suffice to make the suit. When woven the cloth will e sent to the major's tailor-Koevel, of Cleveland-and by him the suit will be cut and made. This is authoritative and puts an end to all controversy upon this subject.

How Mckinley Spent Sunday.

CANTON, O., Dec. 27.-President-elect McKinley spent the greater part of to-day at his own home, receiving callers informally. This morning he attended quarterly communion services at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, accompanied by his niece, Miss Duncan, of Cleveland, who took the sacrament with the major. In the afternoon he took a short drive and spent part of the time alloted to this exhibarating pastime in a visit to his mother.

FALLACIES ABOUT DEBTS.

Western and Southern Farms Not Mortgaged Like Those of the East.

Baltimore Sun. One of the many assertions popularly believed, and yet not true, is that the most heavily indebted parts of the country are the West and South. We hear constantly of those Western and Southern farm mortgages, but they are not a drop in the bucket compared with the mortgages that rest on the factories and homes of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England.

This is one of the fallacies that has long done duty in the discussion of the money question-the assumption that all the debtors and debts are in the West and South and all the cash and the creditors in the East and North. There is, in truth, no geographic dividing line between debtors and creditors, and when it comes to an actual count of noses on the subject there are more debts and debtors in the so-called creditor sections of the country than in the so-called debtor sections. In New York city alone there are more mortgage debts and debtors than in half a dozen States of turns show that the mortgage debts on farms and homes in New York State amount to more than double those of all the Southern States from Maryland to Texas, although the population of the latter is four times as great as that of the Empire State. The mortgage indebtedness of New York exceeds by \$60,000,000 that of all the States and Territories west of the Missouri river. The four typical northern and eastern States commonly spoken of as creditor States-New York Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey-owe more than \$60,000,000 of mortgage debts in excess of the similar debts owed by the seven central States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. There are six States in which the mortgage indebtedness of the people is above \$100,000,000, namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Massachusetts, These six States contain only one-third of the total population of the United States. but their people owe more than one-half of the grand total of all the mortgage debts of the country. The Southern States, all added together, with a population of 22,000,000, have a total mortgage indebtedness of \$171,000,000. The single State of Pennsylvania, with only one-quarter of the population, owes \$221,000,000 on mortgages. The single State of Illinois, with only onefifth of the population, owes \$177,000,000,

which is \$6,000,000 more than the aggregate of the fifteen Southern States. It does not follow, however, that because the North and the East owe so much more than the South and West that the latter sections are not the poorer sections of the country. Undoubtedly they are. Debts are evidences of industrial enterprise, and may be taken as in themselves indicative of the prosperity of a community. Mortgages mean growth and business expansion, It is only the foreclosure of them by the sheriff that is an alarming symptom, pointing to business depression and industrial decline. The return of prosperity will not mean fewer mortgages, but more, and that will be a healthy sign, because it will show that men have confidence to borrow on one side and to lend on the other. When the borrower feels able to use the capital he borrows profitably and the lender has faith in his ability to collect his interest and get back his principal business is booming and

Thousands of Injunctions. - The coldcatching community, thousands of them, are serving peremptory injunctions on their Coughs and Catarrhs in the shape of daily and nightly doses of Hale's Honey of Hore- the lot who stood to his post, defending hound and Tar. The paroxysms are si- the prisoners, who were confined in a temlenced in forty-eight hours. Sold by all safe was blown open with dynamite and Pete's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute. retirement was necessary, but he was made

times are good.

the recipient of due honors and granted a pension equal to the full pay of his appoint-ON THE WARPATH AGAIN

COLORADO CATTLEMEN ORGANIZING TO DRIVE OUT SHEEP HERDERS.

Say the Latter Are Trespassers on the Routt County Ranges, and Must Go Back to Wyoming.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 27 .- The Colorado sheep war has broken out again, and promthe last few days cattlemen, ranchmen on lower Snake river. The men came in RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 27,-Miss Sarah Leeson, aged seventy-five, was found dead in bed at her home, near Jacksonburg. and joined the cowmen.

> haps 250 well-armed men in the camps. Military rule has been adopted and the men are divided into companies, each company having a captain, with a commander-inwhich was received to the effect that Grif

Ine present trouble has been brewing for months and feeling has been running high, especially in the Brown's Park locality, where the greater portion of the sheep are now ranging. The Brown's Park men say their cattle range is being utterly devastated by the sheep. It is estimated that there are about seventy thousand head of sheep in Routt county, the majority belonging to Grif and Jack Edwards, who have employed the herders to raise wire fences in order that the sheep might run on the ranches. The western portion of Routt county comprises what the stockmen claim as their winter range, and where annualty thousands of cattle are driven from the higher country, owing to the mildness of the climate. The stockmen therefore regard the ranging of sheep in that section as a serious detriment to their interests, and fear that the sheep owners will carry out their reported threat to run their heras wherever they please. Last summer serious trouble was barely averted between the stockmen and J. G. Edwards, Mr. Edwards finally agreed to remove his sheep from Routt county. He was anowed to retain 8,000 wethers in Slater Park until Oct. 1, and another bunch of ewes and lambs in the vicinity until such time as the lambs were able to travel. The cowmen claim that he failed to keep his agreement and re-moved only a small portion of his sheep, and that at present his entire herd is the

Routt county. The fahure of Edwards to keep his agree ment, and the fact that his brother, Gra-Edwards, has about 40,000 head of sheep on the Routt county range, have served to crowd the Routt county range to the exclusion of all but two or three men who own but a few thousand nead of sheep. Scouts are now out locating the sheep camps, and if the request of the stockmen's committee, which has been sent out, is not complied with, serious trouble will Public sentiment is with the cattlemen, and the counties of Rio Blanca and Eagle are represented in the camp of the cattlemen. A poil of fifty-seven cattlemen who are in the expedition against the shepmen shows that the cash value of the land and the horses and cattle which they represent is \$1,200,000. The greater portion of this is in Routt county.

Among those in the expedition are gray haired men who served in the late war, and during the last few days have ridden over 150 miles on horseback. They are coolheaded and have a great influence over the younger men. To them is due, in a considearable measure, the fact that not a shot has been fired and no act of violence committed. "It is a question of home or nothing with us now, ' remarked one old veteran. "The sheep have destroyed even the range, so that I have no place to turn out my milk cows, let alone my range cat-

OUTLAWS IN INDIA. Measures Adopted for Ferreting Out

and Punishing the Thieves.

Rombay Gazette Thugs and dacoits still exist in India, and the operations of the department whose duty it is to suppress them are reported upon with due promptitude. For some time past the reports have not formed particularly thrilling literature. and that of the past official year would be no exception to the recent rule were it not for an account it contains of an action with the Meos and Mewratis at Sonka. culties had long been experienced in deal- creases, and we have already three high ing with the dacoits on the borders of the schools, for we must have what we have Bhartpur state, but when some short time ago the state came under the control of a any reason some prefer to patronize pri-British officer stringent measures were at vate schools, we must and do provide for

once taken with a view of putting down In the middle of the official year a big dacoity occurred at Curgaon, and the culprits were traced to a Meo village in Bhartpur. No arrests could be made. This particular village, Naogaon, is known to the center of a clique of the twelve Naogawa villages and has for some time been renowned as the stronghold of a gang of notorious cattle lifters, thieves and dacoits, who, emboldened by their long enjoyed immunity from arrest, had become absolutely indifferent to any authority and a terror to the British police, who were the Union. The latest available census re- unable to cross the border in the vicinity of their village with any safety, and also to any of the Bhartpur police who were not in colusion with them. Colonel Loch. on assuming charge of the state, took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded. and being determined to have this gang broken up, summoned Tahkur Kallian Singh, the newly appointed Girai superintendent of the Bhartpur, and ordered him to arrest and produce the men required for the Gurgaen burglary within a week on pain of dismissal. Having little active experience. Kallian Singh went for assistance to Mallur Khan, an Afghan inspector of the Thagi and Decoity department, and asked for help. This was given. and Naogaon was surrounded one morning before daybreak by a force of 120 men. search was made, but without any of the guilty parties being discovered. Mallu Kahn, taking command of party, had every house searched and sentry placed in each as it was quitted Five men were unearthed and captured during the search, but the four most notorious were still undiscovered. fugitives were in none of the houses: it was also practically certain that they were in the village. All the men and most of the women had been examined and sent outside the cordon of police surrounding Naogaon, so the only probability was that they must be disguised or hiding among the few women who remained inside. On arriving at this conclusion, Mallu Kahn sent some sepoys to fetch down some ten or twelve women who were sitting on a roof near by, apparently watching all that was going on, All but four of these came down on being called, but these four refused to move. Suspicion being thus raised, some one said he was sure they were men, on which the four, throwing off the chadars in which they were enveloped sprang at the constables with drawn swords, and, taking them by surprise, tumbled them all down the narrow staircase on which they were standing, and then by jumping from roof to roof avoided immediate arrest. They were, however, unable to escape. Some of the sepoys, by running along the roads below, prevented them from jumping down, others followed them on the roof tops. They in vain tried several plans for further concealing themselves, and when finally cornered fought desperately to avoid arrest. They were caught, but unfortunately the captors with their prisoners halted in a banjiye village the following night and, while they were resting, the Meos ellected 2.000 men and surrounded them. Mallu Kahn was the only man of them. the lot who stood to his post, defending

ple, until he was cut down and left for dead. So seriously injured was he that his

THE STATE UNIVERSITY. It Has No Existence in the Constitu-

tion-Its Demand for \$250,000.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: No one who is in the least acquainted with the history of our State University should be surprised at her demand for \$250,-000 to meet "pressing needs." This is in addition to the annual receipts already provided for of \$123,098.27, mostly from taxation. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. and no one will imagine for a moment that ises this time to be extremely serious. For it is to be the last call of the kind. It must necessarily be repeated to every Legislarange of Routt county for the benefit of | will inevitably make further expenditures cattle have been congregating in the north- necessary. Now, the plain, undeniable hiswestern portion of the county at a point | toric truth is this so-called State University is an excrescence not only without any autwos and threes and in companies num- | thority in the Constitution, but in spite of bering as many as thirty-five. Every man a deliberate purpose to exclude it from our is well mounted and thoroughly armed. common-school system. It was by no acci-Mess wagons accompanied many of the dental omission that the provision of the largest outfits, and every preparation ap- old Constitution, "The State shall provide pears to have been made for a long cam- for a general system of education, ascend- found nourishment in the balmy air of paign. Everything connected with the ing in a regular gradation from township movements of the stockmen has been well schools to a State university, was omitted Diego Velasquez, had trouble with his Lieuguarded, and the few disinterested ranch- in the new; but it was a deliberate concluers were surprised and alarmed when they | sion, after as much discussion in committee observed the armed horsemen riding by and in convention as was given to any other | torians attribute Velasquez's death partly their places. Some thought that the Utes subject. The elimination of the university to worry caused by the insubordination of had broken out and were marauding in from our common-school system was as de- his lieutenant. It is not suggested by Brown's Park. When they were informed | liberate as was the elimination of the counof the real situation they said; "Count us ty seminary, and the convention evidently with you," and hastily saddled their horses | thought it was as effectively done when it | roasted alive, may have interfered with adopted, instead of the old provision, the his digestion. The bickerings of Velasquez The cattlemen are evidently determined language, "The State shall provide for a and Cortez may be classed as Cuba's first to enforce the removal of the sheep from general and uniform system of common internecine disturbance. Even since then Routt county, and have agreed among them- schools." The resolution of Mr. Ristine selves that the boundary line between Col- "to abolish the county seminary and the orado and Wyoming shall be the dividing State University" was in effect adopted by point between the cattle and sheep ranges. | the adoption of the report of the committee | took the country with the sword and has To-morrow there will be two camps of which purposely left both unmentioned in held it with the sword for more than 400 stockmen established on Snake river at the system. Prof. Miller, the acknowledged | years. That she has been able to maintain a point near Junction mountain and twen- leader in school matters at the time, secty-five miles from Maybell. There are per- ond in his influence on the convention only to Robert Dale Owen, on the question involved proposed to divide the proceeds of the university's endowment among the colleges of the State. This did not obtain, but its equivalent did, in leaving all provisions for higher education out of the Constituchief in charge of the entire force. Great | tion, and this was ratified by a vote of caution is observed, owing to a report | three to one. But the university lobby was equal to the emergency - the most formidable lobby ever known to the WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—There will be a and Jack Edwards, the principal sheep Indiana Legislature, composed always of pendence. Since the negro has been made big army of disappointed applicants for owners, have secured the services of a cultured gentlemen, with pleasing address a free man and the coolie has taken his thle whose expenses are paid out of the university funds, and therefore practically by the State, and who for fifty years have so seldom failed to get all they asked for. They now say the \$250,000 sary "to meet pressing needs." In the Legislature of 1852 this lobby very easily got in its work; for, in spite of the proposed elimination of everything which would make collegiate and professional education a part of our school system, the Legislature only three days after adopting the school law which put into effect the new provi sions of the Constitution (June 17th), passed the bill prepared by the lobby, which pro-The institution established by an act of the Legislature, approved Jan. 23, 1828, is hereby recognized as the university of the State." No appropriation was then asked for. The only enort seeming to be desired was to save it from being disposed of as the county seminaries were to be. Subsequent events, however, have shown that was the nose of an innocent-looking camel obtruding into the tent, whose whole body is now in, demanding unrestricted right to the public treasury hereafter, for the \$250,000 now asked for to meet a "pressing need" will only create a demand for unlimited appropriations for all time to come. It was, however, a practical ending of the deliberate work of the constitutional convention, which had so emphatically pronounced against higher and professional education as the work of the State. But no one was sufficiently interested to protest, and for fifteen years it enjoyed the "recognition" without any appropriations of sufficient magnitude to be alarming. How it happened to become a part of our public school system in spite of the efforts of the constitutional convention to ferever keep it and the county seminaries out, is worthy its effective lobby. In 1867 the State Board of Education, a creature of the Legislature simply, adopted a resolution which made The State University the head of our common school system; and it was accomplished, and innocent legislators for thirty years, under the skillful manipulation of the ever-present university lobby. have proceeded under the assumption that this Constitution made it the head of the millions have been made in its behalf, and at one time, in addition to its regular in-State Board of Education, never contemschool system, but, on the contrary, it

system, and appropriations aggregating now it comes asking a quarter of a million come from the State of more than \$100,000 unually. It is plain, therefore, that our Constitution, except as amended by the plated the making of collegiate and professional education a part of the commonmeant they never should be, else why so thoroughly eliminate everything relating to them which was in the old Constitution in preparing the new? It could hardly be more emphatic if there had been written in the Constitution a direct inhibition. But if this amendment by the State Board of Education is valid, then the \$250,-000 is a mere bagatelle compared with the actual demands of the system. The Constitution, as adopted by the people, not only provides that instruction in our common schools shall be free, but the schools shall be "equally open to all." This can never be while one institution, located in one of the most inaccessible towns of the State, is to supply this condition. Would a school building of any conceivable size, or any aggregation of buildings, at any one place in a county or city, meet this condition as to primary instruction? To meet it in Indianapolis we have about forty buildings, conveniently located, and are providing for in the Muttra district. Extraordinary diffi- as many more as fast as the demand in-

equally open to all. No matter if for all; and no matter if these good public schools have weeded out private schools of every grade, the State goes right along with its work, letting other schools abide the logic of events. If collegiate and professional education is a part of our common school system, we need immediately a half-dozen colleges conveniently located with as many more in a half century. and we need law schools, and pharmacy schools and medical schools and dental schools, and normal schools, and commercial schools and theological schools in sufficient numbers to accommodate all who may apply. There is no reason why we should maintain a free law school at Bloomington that cannot accommodate one-tenth the law students, making it necessary for individual enterprise to maintain one at Indianapolis; or a free normal school at Terre Haute, requiring several larger ones to exist elsewhere to supply the demand; or why we should have a free law school and not a free medical or the-

ological or dental school. No matter what havoc the carrying out of this amendment to the Constitution may make with private colleges or our Indianapolis University, it must be done at any cost. But will it be done? No. never. If there is any one thing on which the people are practically a unit, it is that collegiate and professional education should not be provided for by the State. But the university hat was so formally "recognized" by the Legislature of 1852 in the face of the Constitution adopted by a vote of three to one, will always get what it asks for. It will get the \$250,000 now, and more as soon as that is exhausted. Every Legislature is composed of new members usually. They have the thousand and one matters of state to look after in about fifty days, and they have little time to devote to any one question, and especially a quesion like this: hence they listen to the well-trained university lobby, and nobody is lobbying on the other side, not because there is not a deep feeling of opposition, but because no one is personally interested in it except as a taxpayer; and the State becomes the easy victim. If there could be a union of effort among the friends of the professions, which are wholly ignored by the State, or of the parents who have to support the State college by taxation, yet send their children to other colleges for want of room at the State college, if for no other reason. there would be a formidable anti-university lobby at every Legislature, especially there was a liberal fund provided by the State to meet expenses. But in the absence of this co-operation we will continue to foster our State University by large appropriations, half the people believing that be resolution of the State Board of Education in 1857 constitutes it a part of our common school system, though the constitutional convention, after due deliberation,

Indianapolis, Dec. 26. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by millteething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's

eliminated it from the system.

Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

CUBA'S BLOODY HISTORY

HOW HER PEOPLE HAVE LONG FOUGHT IN VAIN FOR LIBERTY.

First Organized Effort to Throw Off the Spanish Yoke Was in 1823. and Many Have Followed.

Racial idosyncrasies must be taken into consideration as a primal cause of warfare in Cuba. History tells of no people more and others interested in maintaining the ture, for the proposed additions to the plant | tenacious of dominion and at the same time more impatient of restraint than the Spanish. Lovers of liberty for themselves, slave-holding, slave-driving and slave-dealing comes as natural to them as intolerance of ridicule comes to the habitual joker. They are essentially a people or caste, and they want to make all the

boundary lines themselves. This spirit of intolerance it would seem Cuba. The first Governor of the island, tenant Governor, Hermando Cortez, who afterward conquered Mexico. Spanish histhese historians that the memory of the Cacique, whom the amiable Don Diego there have been dissensions on the island. culminating at intervals in uprisings which have gradually increased in gravity. Spain her power is explained by the fact that the population lacked the homogeneity necessary to successful revolution. So long as the negroes were enslaved and there was a clearly defined line between them and the whites of Spanish origin, but Cuban birth, one class or the other could be depended upon to assist the mother country to help suppress attempts to achieve indea free man and the coolle has taken his place as the inferior class the barrier between the native whites and the blacks has been in a large degree obliterated. In 1823 the first organized effort to throw off the Spanish yoke was made. The Society of Soles was formed, having at its head D. Francisco Lemus. The claim was made that the island was about to be sold to England, and the Soles wanted to prevent it. This insurrection was easily quelled, and was the occasion for vesting the captain general with absolute power in

In 1829 the populace rose at the instigation of Mexican settlers and made an abortive attempt to secure home rule. This was called the Black Eagle Conspiracy. In 1834 General Facon assumed command of Cuba. He was one of the Spanish officers who survived defeat in the war of independence of the colonies of Spain in South America. During his term of office as captain general he was as severe with the native Cubans as he was lenient with the old Spaniards, who alone were appointed to offices of profit or honor under the government. Such a policy worked out a breach between Cubans and Spaniards wide enough to prevent their combining against misrule. Taxation grew heavier, from year to year, and Cuban persecution increased, now by summary expulsion of suspected parties, now through trial of other parties by courtmartial; while, on the other hand, the slave trade continued to flourish be tween Africa and Cuba to the great advantage of the Spaniards, who controlled it and who, in the face of their enormous

profits, did not complain of the growing PRISONERS TORTURED. The most remarkable instance of Cuban courtmartialing ocurred in 1844, when, in consequence of the report of a plot among the African slaves of the sugar plantations about Matanzas for a rising against the white people, several officers of the permanent military commission at Havana for the trial of political offenses were de tailed to form a courtmartial under the presidency of Brigadier General Silas, at Matanzas, in order to trace out the reported plot and punish the culprits. Many persons were arrested and closely examined. By the usual mode of examination. no clew to the alleged plot was found, and the prosecution resorted to torture. unwilling witness was flogged while stretched face downward on a ladder. This process of eliciting evidence, first applied to African slaves, was soon extended to free colored Creoles, and then into the circle of white people. The subjoined table shows the number of prisoners tried and how they were disposed of.

Aggre-

Slaves, ored. Whites, gate.

slave, female) Condemned to hard labor (10 years)....202 Condemned to hard labor (1 to 8 years).303 Condemned to hard labor (1 to 6 mos.). 38 Banished Consigned to service in charitable institutions (including 10 females)...... Sentenced to lighter penalties ********* Discharged193 Out of the aggregate number of prisoners on trial 1,846 were found guilty and punished, besides a large number of similar prisoners untried who perished on the plantations during the proceedings. There iniquities were followed by a revolutionary movement in central Cuba under Gen. Narcisco Lopez, who, in consequence of detection, fled to New York, where many Cuban exiles joined him in 1848 to forward his plans for annexation of Cuba by the United States. His attempts to sail in 1849. at the head of a few hundred men, was baf- for their country and without hope of refled by the United States government. He renewed the attempt in the subsequent year, and, mustering his forces outside the United States, sailed in command of more than six hundred men. He landed at Cardenas on May 19, stormed, captured and held

Shot (including one

overboard, almost in sight of a Spanish man of war that chased her to Key West. where the expedition was disbanded. THE CRITTENDEN MASSACRE. In the summer of 1851 partial risings of the people in central Cuba caused Lopez to hasten from New Orleans to their aid, at the head of about 150 men. The expedition landed in August, at a point called Playitas. General Lopez detailed 130 picked men under Colonel Crittenden, of Kentucky, to bring up the baggage, and marched at the head of the main body of his forces inland. Lopez and his lieutenants were engaged by heavy odds. Crittenden's command was reduced to fifty men without arms and ammunition. They were taken prisoners to Havana and shot Meanwhile General Lopez continued to fight within a large circle of troops, shutting out all help from the surrounding country, until a severe tropical storm swept away his scanty supply of arms, ammunition and provisions. Then his force wandered through the woods without food till they fell prisoners. Lopez was taken to Havana and executed Sept. 1, 1851. His surviving followers were pardoned. About two years after the death of Lopez

ole, while steaming out of the harbor, got

quantity of war materials had been thrown

his ccadjutors, both in Cuba and in the United States, renewed their efforts for the liberation of the island in concert with General Quitman, of Mississippi. Large sums of money were raised and sent to the United States for arms and ammunition, as well as vessels to convey them. The men enlisted at num rous poirts in western Cuba and were to rise simultaneously in arms on the arrival of General Quitman at the head of a strong force with requisite war materials. Early in 1855 the leaders of that movement were betraved and thrown into prison.

General Quitman then abandoned the attempt. Two of the most prominent leaders in Cuba were executed at Havana under court-martial proceedings and the others. about eighty, were retained in prison to be disposed of at the pleasure of the govern-From 1846 till the civil war in this country

there was a strong desire on the part of a large contingent of Americans to annex Cuba. Several attempts were made to buy the Island, but Spain refused to sell. There was comparative peace and the island enjoyed great prosperity from 1856 till

1868. Leading Cubans had endeavored to have the political condition of the people amellorated, but in vain. In 1867 a commission sent to Spain for that purpose returned with no message of hope. The people of central and eastern Cuba determined to rebel. A plan for a simultaneous ris ng was concerted. But before a simultaneous ris ng was concerted. But before organization was completed Charles M. De Cespedes, a lawyer of Bayamo, rose at the head of 128 men at Yara and declared that Cuba was independent. That was on Oct. 10, 1868. Yara is the Cuban Bunker Hill. The people flocked to Cespedes's standard and in a few weeks there were 15,000 men in the field. They were poorly armed, but resolute fighters. The Declaration of Independence provided for the abolition of slavery. It was proclaimed April 10, 1869, and Cespedes was elected President and Francis V. Aguilera. of Bayamo, vice president. A cabinet was appointed and there was government enough to swear by, though its seat was subject to sudden and frequent removals.

AGRAMONTE'S DEATH. The Cubans had all the best of the fighting till 1871. Then the superior arms of the Spanish told. Of the fifty thousand insurgents, only about one-fifth were properly armed. Most of those in the district of Camaguey, despairing of getting war materials, signified their willingness to surrender provided their lives were spared. Spain agreed not to massacre them and soon General Agramonte, the Cuban commander-in-chief, was left with thirty-five men. He still declined to surrender. When asked on what he proposed to prosecute the campaign, he replied: "On dignity." He raised a fine body of cavalry which restored Camaguey to the insurrection and did valiant service under Agramonte and his successors. Agramonte was slain in battle in 1873, dying like Wolf in the mo-

ment of victory. Spanish residents of Havana took a prominent part in the cruelties of this war. They organized a home guard and ran things with a high hand in the capital. Their first feat of arms was to shoot down a number of inoffensive persons who were coming out of a theater where the actors were native Cubans.

These home guards respected neither the nsurgents nor the mother country. They deposed Captain General Dulce and sent him back to Spain smarting under the in-dignities he had been compelled to submit to. The Spanish government pocketed this affront and the volunteers then deposed Lopez-Pinto, governor of Matanzas. In November, 1871, the volunteers shot eight medical students because somebody had defaced the tomb of a volunteer. The boys were acquitted once, but forty-three of them were tried again and eight executed. The others were consigned to hard

Even the Spanish Parliament passed resolution deprecating this massacre. The Virginius affair took place in the late fall of 1873. She was a regularly docu-mented American vessel, laden with arms and ammunitions for the Cubans. She was captured by a Spanish cruiser near Ja-macia and taken to Santiago. There fiftythree of the passengers and crew were put to death. Preparations were under way to slaughter the 130 prisoners surviving when the British sloop Niobe, commanded by Captain Lorraine, arrived. Captain Lorraine demanded that the bloody work be stopped, and he was obeyed. This affair nearly caused war between Spain and the United States, but it was averted by diplomatic negotiations. The Spaniards surrendered the Virginius and those of her passengers and crew who had not been

The war continued until 1878. The Cubans divided into sections, and they finally egreed to quit fighting after nine years and four months of almost incessant warfare. During this war the Spanish losses aggregated 8,000 officers and 200,000 privates killed in battle and died in the hospitals from climatic ailments. The number of Cubans killed is estimated at from 40,000 to

It was in 1873 that the trocha became a feature of Cuban warfare. It was a line established by the Spaniards dividing Eastern from Western Cuba. The Spanish idea was to confine the insurgents to the east and eventually starve them out.

RYAN'S EXPEDITION. Cornelius Majoney, an attache of the health department of St. Louis, tells an interesting story of a filibustering expedition under General Ryan in 1869 which might have settled the question of Cuban independence but for the bad luck that seemed to follow the leader, and ultimately cost him his life, with others, in the Virginius. "The expedition started in two divisions.

said Mr. Maloney. "One from Hobeken and one from Staten island. They were to meet

in Long Island sound and pick up the 1,806

men who were on barges towed by the tug

Tornado. They were captured, one at

Sandy Hook and the other in the sound, by revenue cutters. A storm had come up, but General Ryan directed the captain of the tug to proceed to Garner's island. It is a small island northeast of Long island, eighty miles from New London, and just opposite Sag harbor. It used to be a rendezvous of Captain Kidd. Colonel Garner owned the island and lived on it. He had three thousand head of sheep and a big herd of cattle when we got ashore. We were without provisions. The party of which I was a member was among the first to get ashore. We had an ax and a big boller. Our first meal was of fish hawks. After we got a camp built we confiscated some of the sheep, and things were easier for us. We also found terrapin in large numbers, but they did not last long. "As soon as the Cuban Junta located us they sent a relief expedition. An English prizefighter named Bussey carried the news of our condition. He crossed to the main land in a skiff. When the relief tug came with a large load of potatoes, bacon, tobacco and whisky, she was chased by a revenue cutter and captured, but not until the supplies and General Ryan's trunk were landed. We remained on the island thirtytwo days and ate all the live stock Colonel Garner had. The Junta afterwards paid him for it. Finally the United States government sent the cutter Miantonomah to capture us. All the men, except those who were wanted for other offenses than that attempt at filibustering, surrendered, General Ryan, being under bond for a similar offense, remained with those who didn't care to be interviewed by the federal authorities. We were taken to Fort Lafayette, where we endured some hardships because a green West Pointer missed a man and put us in a gun casement to pun-ish us. The missing man was a New York Tribune reporter who had been released. Some of us were made ill by the tour air in the gun casement. It was worsse than the black hole of Calcutta. After thirtyfour days' imprisonment we were all released. The Junta gave each officer in our expedition \$50 and each private \$15 to defray the expense of getting home. The men who were not captured made their way to Long island and got relief. "Liberality is a distinctive feature of the Cuban patriots. They give all they have

"There were some notable characters in our expedition. General Ryan, the commander, was over six feet high and remarkably handsome. He was born in western New York and was a Union scout durthat place, together with its Governor and ing the civil war. His mother, Mrs. Dunn, garrison, but evacuated it at dusk and redied in Chicago about six months ago. His embarked. The expeditionary steamer Crebrother is now living there. General Ryan was shot in 1873, with Captain Fry and aground and only floated after a large others, by the Spaniards. He was in command of the Virginius expedition. "Captain Harrison, of our expedition, was a Virginian and had a company of ex-Confederates. They had little to do with the

> in Congress, a representative from Rich-The close of the war, in 1878, was followed by some reforms in Cuba, among them the gradual emancipation of the slaves. But the hatred of the Cubans of the Spaniards did not die. That it will ever die those who know the Spanish and

others. Harrison has since that time been

M'MASTER INDORSES OLNEY.

the Cuban natures have no hope

is as follows:

Says the Position of the Secretary Regarding Cuba Is Right. John Bach McMaster has written a letter to the editor of the New York Times indorsing the position taken by Secretary

Olney on the Cuban question. The letter

The position taken by Mr. Olney that the

President has sole power to judge of the

expediency of recognizing the independence

of Cuba is not new. The question of the

power of the President in foreign affairs was first raised in 1793. The newly-established republic of France had declared war on Great Britain and had sent a minister to the United States. Our counter was then bound to France by the treat alliance made in February, 1778, which pledged us to guarantee to France "the present possessions of the crown of France in America as well as those which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace." Washington, fearing the French minister might call for the fulfillment of this guaranty and so involve us in the war with Great Britain, promptly issued a proclamation of neutrality without consulting Congress. His right to do so was denied by Jefferson, Madison and the party of which hey were leaders, and was defended by Hamilton and the federalists. "The President." said the Republicans, "has violated the Constitution and usurped the power of Congress. To proclaim neutrality is to forbid war; but the power to declare war has been expressly delegated to Congress, If the President should say to France the inited States will side with you in the conflict and give you money, ships and men. everybody would say he has no right to do this; he is declaring war on Great Brit-ain. If then, he has no right to say to France we will side with you, what right has he to say we will not side with you:

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we will be neutral. He has simply no right,

Such matters rest with Congress, and he

ought to have consulted it.

Three years later Jay's famous treaty, the first commercial treaty we ever made with Great Britain, came before the House of Representatives, in order that certain appropriations called for might be voted. The House attempted to defeat the treaty by refusing to make the appropriations and to assert its right to take part in foreign affairs by calling for the papers and documents in the case. Washington refused to send the papers, and so denied the right of the House to meddle in such matters. In the long debate on granting the money the federalists held, and held successfully, that the House had no share in the treatymaking power; that foreign affairs, save in the case of a declaration of war, rested solely with the executive and the Senate. In 1806 Mr. Jefferson instructed Monroe, then minister at London, to make a new commercial treaty with Great Britain. The Senate was not consulted as to the expediency, and when the treaty was framed Jefferson, finding it unsatisfactory, would not even submit it to the Senate relations belonged to the executive department, and only when the Constitution expressly said so must the Senate be consulted. What should go into a treaty was for Jefferson to say. Whether the treaty, when made and submitted, should be "the supreme law of the land" was for the Senate to say, because the Constitution gives it that power. That Congress has no power to instruct the executive in diplomatic affairs was il-

lustrated by the position of John Quincy Adams when President. In 1825 the United States were invited to send ministers to a congress of South American republics at Panama. accepted and informed Congress in his annual message that "ministers will be sent." The words "will be sent" made the senators furious. What right had the President to decide the matter before the Senete was consulted? was asked on every hand. So excited did the Senate become that when the message nominating the three ministers was sent in Adams informed the Senate that his sole right to decide such matters "was deemed to be within the constitutional competency of the executive." This brought out a resolution of protest which did not pass. Meanwhile the use called for papers. But Adams refused to send them until the Senate had acted, on the ground that the House had no right to meddle in foreign affairs unless an appropriation was wanted. When the Senate had acted and the House was asked to vote an appropriation an attempt was made grant it, provided the ministers were forbidden to do certain things. Webster opposed this as unconstitutional and denied the right of the House to instruct the President in foreign affairs.

The ways in which the independence of the South American republics was recogpized in 1822, and that of Texas at a later day, have little meaning. The executive believed in and approved the measures and raised no question as to the manner. in the light of the past Mr. Olney is right. The House, except in case of a declaration of war, has no voice in foreign affairs; has no right to pass a law to force the President to take a certain course toward any foreign power. He has sole right to initiate such matters, and only when consulted as to whether this particular treaty or convention shall be rati-fled or this particular man appointed minister or ambassador or consul has even the

